

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 9.

The Stillwater Messenger.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
A. B. EASTON.
OFFICE IN BERNHEIMER'S BLOCK.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, INvariably IN
ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| |
|---|
| 15 lines, 100 words or less, \$1.00 |
| " " each additional 50 |
| One-fourth column, 6 months, 18.00 |
| " " 1 year, 36.00 |
| One-half column, 6 months, 30.00 |
| " " 1 year, 60.00 |
| One column, 6 months, 36.00 |
| " " 1 year, 72.00 |
| Business cards, 6 lines or less, 1 year, 7.00 |
| " " 6 months, 4.00 |

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific insertion, will be taken as understood, unless otherwise written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Change or alteration ordered, will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EVERY SALE & BOARDING STABLE.
Webster & Mantor,
SOUTH OF THE SAWYER HOUSE
SECOND STREET,
STILLWATER, MINN.

A. D. MARTY,
(SUCCESSOR TO WEBSTER BROS.)
House, Sign & Carriage Painter
GRAINING, GLAZING & GILDING,
DON TO ORDER
SHOP AT THE OLD STAND,
Second street, south of Chestnut.
n^o 42-43.

A. M. DODD,
(SUCCESSOR TO D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.)
Commission, Storage and
FORWARDING MERCHANT,

DEALER IN
Salt, Hides and Grain,
STILLWATER, MINN.
n^o 13

P. C. BANES,
Albion, Ill.
A. T. JENKS,
Stillwater, Minn.
HANKS & JENKS,
RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber
at any point on the Mississippi river between
St. Paul or Stillwater and Memphis, Tenn.

Will also buy and sell Logs on commission.
n^o 48 Stillwater, Minn.

W. M. McCLEUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

H. M. Crandall,
DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils & Eye-Stuffs, Perfumery
FANCY ARTICLES,
FUELS & BRANDS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES
PATENT MEDICINES,

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded,
Stillwater, 1864-9-17.

J. A. Bates,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,

Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,
TOBACCO'S,
FLOUR—Warranted best.
Corn Meal and Feed.

Stillwater, Dec. 1864-1865.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, Claim Agent.
Office in Bernheimer's Block.
Over Schleck's Clothing Store,
Stillwater, Minn.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting
Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.
L. R. CORNMAN. A. B. STICKNEY.

Musical Advertisements.



Munger Bros.,

Concert Hall Block,

Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY & SONS,

CHICKENING.

United Piano Fortes

KNABE & CO.'S

Bradbury's

Fischer's,

Vose's and

Grove's & Co.'s

PIANOS.

Also Solo Agents for

Prince & Co.'s, and Mason &

Hamlin's Celebrated Melodeons,

School Organs and Cabinet Organs.

We keep constantly on hand the only

COMPLETE STOCK

of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments,

and Musical Merchandise

in the State.

We sell all the above at Manufactur-

er's Prices, and every article is fully

WARRANTED.

October, 1864.—n^o 1.

Business Cards.

EVERY SALE & BOARDING STABLE.

Webster & Mantor,

SOUTH OF THE SAWYER HOUSE

SECOND STREET,

STILLWATER, MINN.

A. D. MARTY,

(SUCCESSOR TO WEBSTER BROS.)

House, Sign & Carriage Painter

GRAINING, GLAZING & GILDING,

DON TO ORDER

SHOP AT THE OLD STAND,

Second street, south of Chestnut.

n^o 42-43.

A. M. DODD,

(SUCCESSOR TO D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.)

Commission, Storage and

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

Salt, Hides and Grain,

STILLWATER, MINN.

n^o 13

P. C. BANES,

Albion, Ill.

A. T. JENKS,

Stillwater, Minn.

HANKS & JENKS,

RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber

at any point on the Mississippi river between

St. Paul or Stillwater and Memphis, Tenn.

Will also buy and sell Logs on commission.

n^o 48 Stillwater, Minn.

W. M. McCLEUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and General Agent Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and General Agent Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household

Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

H. M. Crandall,

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils & Eye-Stuffs, Perfumery

FANCY ARTICLES,

FUELS & BRANDS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

PATENT MEDICINES,

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded,

Stillwater, 1864-9-17.

J. A. Bates,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY,

Hardware,

Boots & Shoes,

TOBACCO'S,

FLOUR—Warranted best.

Corn Meal and Feed.

Stillwater, Dec. 1864-1865.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, Claim Agent.

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schleck's Clothing Store,

Stillwater, Minn.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting

Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN. A. B. STICKNEY.

Saint Paul Advertisements.

Dr. Harbaugh,

DENTIST.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Stillwater and surrounding country, that he

has permanently located and opened an office

in Stillwater, and is prepared to perform all

operative and mechanical operations in a per-

manent manner.

Rooms in the house formerly occupied by

Isaac Staples, Esq.,

Stillwater, 1864.—n^o 11.

132 Third Street above Robert

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

A Large Assortment of

STOVES,

Tinner's Stock and Metals,

Together with Manufactured

TIN,

COPPER,

BRASS,

AND SHEET

IRON WARE.

kept constantly on hand.

Also a full supply of

BUILDESS HARDWARE,

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

Convention of the Friends of the Freedmen.

Our readers should bear in mind that a convention is to be held in St. Paul on Thursday next, May 4th, to take into consideration the claims of the Freedmen. The meeting is to be held at the Jackson street Methodist Church, commencing at 10 a. m. It is earnestly desired that all parts of the State may be fully represented, and that every town in the State will send, at least, one delegate, and more if possible.

In the language of the call, "God, in his Providence, has imposed upon the people of this land a great and imperative work. The prayers which have been so long uttered, that the 'bonds of the captive might be loosed,' and that 'liberty might be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof,' have at length been wonderfully answered. Those who were 'bound in chains, have been brought out.' But, as might have been expected, deliverance has come to the captive in such a way as to devolve upon the people at large those obligations of fostering care and loving kindness which the strong are ever under to the weak. They are in great physical desolation, and their needs must be supplied. They are ignorant, and they must be taught. They are without the experience of liberty, and they must be instructed in the use of their new found freedom. They are accustomed to self-dependence, they must therefore be trained to industrious habits. They are without any special plans for themselves in the future; a future must be opened to them. They are under the ban of an oppressive prejudice, which must be encountered and overcome."

We learn that a large delegation from this place will be in attendance.

Booth, the Assassin Killed.

Our readers will hail with satisfaction the announcement that the bloody wretch who murdered President Lincoln, has been hunted to his hole, and on his refusal to come out and surrender, was shot like a dog. He was tracked by a body of soldiers to a farmer's barn in Maryland, whither he had dragged his painful way, accompanied by an accomplice named Harlow, who was taken alive. Booth must have led a pretty rough life as his fractured limb, in his secret flight, had necessarily received but little if any attention, and was found to be in a terrible condition, a piece of bone actually protruding through the skin. He lived about two hours after he was shot, and died cursing the government. All of which was appropriate and fitting as a final and tragic ending of his infamous career. It was also appropriate in another sense.

An Editor Killed.

Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster Democrat, published in Carroll county Maryland, was mobbed and the material of his newspaper establishment destroyed, on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, on account of his disloyal sentiments. He had been warned by the people, but returned in a few days. He was immediately waited upon by a delegation of citizens, and upon being called to the door by their knocking, he was ordered to leave the place forthwith. Instead of acceding to this urgent request, he fired upon the crowd, wounding one of their number, upon which the enraged citizens fell upon Shaw and killed him on the spot.

The Plague at St. Petersburg.

From the London Times. Berlin, April 6.—The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number is 10,000, and of deaths 2,000. There are 100 cases a day. For physicians are dead. The hospitals barracks are converted into an hospital. Provisitory measures are taken in Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring classes are inspected by the police. It is not cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles and pestilential boils.

The official Petersburg Journal asserts that the disease had slightly diminished.

Lord Napier reports from Berlin, on the 5th instant, that an unknown disorder had appeared along the valley of the Vistula, but the Prussian government was not aware that it came from St. Petersburg.

The London Times suggests that competent medical officers be sent from England to study the disease.

A Paris letter states that several medical students who went from France to investigate the epidemic had fallen victims to it.

Gold closed on April 29 at 146.

We just gladly accepted.

Gen. Sherman.

Elsewhere we give in full the terms upon which Gen. Johnston, at the dictation of Breckinridge, proposed to surrender his army to Gen. Sherman. Also the very evident reasons why the Government promptly refused to approve of such ridiculous terms.

Until we hear Gen. Sherman's side of the story, and ascertain his reasons, if any, for making such conditions, we do not propose to join in the hue and cry which is raised against him, though no loyal man can endorse him, and we are free to acknowledge it was a grave and most inexcusable blunder.

Gen. Sherman has endeared himself so much to the American people, by his glorious deeds, that they are not going to cast him off, now, without a good and sufficient cause.

By an article elsewhere it will be seen that upon Grant's arrival, Gen. Johnston very promptly agreed to the same terms upon which Lee surrendered, and immediately surrendered his whole force to Gen. Sherman. Which would show that Sherman, though under a cloud, has not yet been superseded.

Mr. Lincoln's Last Inaugural.

The last inaugural address of President Lincoln made a strong impression on England. The British Standard speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States." Its Alpha and its Omega is *Almighty God*, the God of justice and the Father of mercies, who is working out the purposes of his love. . . . It is invested with a dignity and pathos which lifts it high above every thing of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New.

The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English Commonwealth; there is, in fact, much of the old prophet about it."

Memorial for Mrs. Lincoln.

From the Boston Post, April 21. The undersigned offer to receive subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing some memorial for Mrs. Lincoln, that will express the grateful feelings of the country for the services of her lamented husband, and its sense of her bereavement. To enable persons throughout the Union, of all ages and every position of life, to contribute, they propose a subscription of one dollar.

Will editors of journals throughout the country please notice this invitation? Subscriptions may be enclosed to either of the undersigned ladies.

Mrs. E. H. DEERBT, 19 Charles street, Mrs. JAMES L. LITTLE, No. 2 Common-wealth Avenue, Boston.

Condition of the Seward.

The Surgeon-General, J. K. Barnes, reports on April 26, that the Secretary of State is regaining his strength rapidly, and has been able to leave his room, and that Mr. Fred Stewart's condition is becoming more hopeful.

In the evening, 9 p. m., the Surgeon again reports that Secretary Seward recovers during the day, and was apparently benefited thereby.

Jesus Bartsch Baer, brother of the assassin was arrested in Philadelphia on the 25th ult. by order of the Secretary of War, on suspicion of his knowledge of the intentions of his brother, to assassinate President Lincoln.

Art that his soul may be damned and black As hell where it goes."

His body was buried in some obscure place, and the precise spot where his wretched carcass, rots will never be ascertained.

A Warning to Northern Traitors.

A member of Brackett's Battalion writes to the St. Paul Press, from camp at Chain Lakes, under date of April 20, giving an account of the reception of the news of the assassination of the President, and the violent treatment of rejoicing copperheads by some of the citizens and soldiers. He says: "A man of well known secession proclivities had openly expressed his joy at the death of Lincoln. A committee of the loyal inhabitants waited on him and asked him to retract such damnable sentiments, which he refused to do. The result was, that his enraged neighbors, after carefully considering the case, hung the traitor to the nearest tree, as a warning to all other traitors; truly a suggestive incident, and one which shows the people are in earnest, and that traitors must be punished."

J. C. Johnston Surrenders.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, April 26, 10 a. m., stating that Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from the Chattahoochee, to Gen. Sherman. The terms of the surrender are the same as those agreed upon between Gen. Grant and Lee.

This closes out the rebellion, or at least, the fighting portion of it, for there is now no rebel army left east of the Mississippi river, except the scattered and beaten skedaddlers who escaped from Mobile, who will, undoubtedly, be but too glad to surrender on the first opportunity, upon the same gracious terms as those which Lee and Johnston have just gladly accepted.

NEGOTIATIONS.

THE TERMS SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON AGREED UPON—THE MOST RIDICULOUS PROPOSITION OF THE WAR—THE PROPOSED TERMS DISAPPROVED

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Reports have been in circulation for some time of the correspondence between Johnson and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon by these two generals, and the results are as follows:

"Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General J. E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present.

1st. The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to his opponent, reasonable time being granted, say 48 hours.

2d. The Confederate army now in existence to be disbanded, and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute or file an agreement to cease all acts of war and abide by the action of both State and Federal authorities, and the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, and subject to further action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States, respectively.

3d. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their oaths and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from this war the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4th. The re-establishment of all federal courts in the several States, with power, as defined by the Constitution, and laws of Congress.

5th. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed so far as the Executive can do so, in their political rights and franchises as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and the States respectively.

6th. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they remain in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

7th. In general terms, were to cease, a general amnesty so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on the condition of the disbandment of the confederate armies and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men as hitherto comprising said armies.

8th. Being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

9th. The executive authority of the Government of the United States to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they remain in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

10th. It is not cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles and pestilential boils.

The official Petersburg Journal asserts that the disease had slightly diminished.

Lord Napier reports from Berlin, on the 5th instant, that an unknown disorder had appeared along the valley of the Vistula, but the Prussian government was not aware that it came from St. Petersburg.

The London Times suggests that competent medical officers be sent from England to study the disease.

A Paris letter states that several medical students who went from France to investigate the epidemic had fallen victims to it.

Gold closed on April 29 at 146.

NEWS ITEMS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between Carlos Clement and L. A. Hunton, known as the firm of Clement & Hunton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CLEMENT & HUNTON.

Lakeland, April 10th, 1865.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—In Petition Court—In the matter of the Estate of Peter Barrette late of said County deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of John Barrette, representing that he is one of the heirs of the late Peter Barrette late of said County deceased, intestate, and praying that letters of administration upon the estate of the deceased may issue to Peter Jordan of said County.

It is ordered that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of this year.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application be given to all persons entitled to notice in said estate, by publishing a copy of said order for hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county.

ROBERT L. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Stillwater, April 14, 1865.

1865. 1865.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

18 years established in N. Y. City. Only infallible remedy known.

Only danger to the Human Family.

Rats come out of their holes to die.

BOSTON'S RAT, ROACH, & EXTERMINATOR

Is a State—For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Bugs, Cockroaches, &c.

"COSTAR'S BED BUG EXTERMINATOR

Is a liquid or water to be poured over to destroy, and also a preventive.

COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER FOR INSECTS,

For Moths, Moysters, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Flowers, &c.

SOLD by all Druggists and Retailers every where.

1865. BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

1865. BOSTON'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Liver.

1865. IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cures Secret Diseases.

1865. BOSTON'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

1865. BOSTON'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Purifier.

1865. BOSTON'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

1865. BOSTON'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Purifier.

1865. BOSTON'S EXTRACT BUCHU

</

Local and Miscellaneous News.

TRIP TO TAYLOR FALLS.—On last Friday, accompanied by a party of friends, we paid a visit to the above place, for the purpose of seeing the celebrated and much-talked-of "jam." We took passage on the steamer *Enterprise*, and though the elements were slightly unpropitious, and the rain which persisted in falling during the afternoon was of the dampest kind, yet we managed to enjoy ourselves on board the cozy little steamer, until we reached our destination, which was late in the evening. On reaching town, we discovered that there were liable to be other "jams" than those of logs, in that place, for we found the Chicago House jammed full every room and bed in the house being occupied. But our accommodating host, *Jerry Ballard*, made us comfortable as the circumstances would admit.

In the morning, after an excellent breakfast, we sailed forth to see the sights. The first rush, of course, was for the jam, which very thoughtfully remained there quietly all night so we could have a good look at it in the morning. The logs have the appearance of being permanent fixtures there, wedged in firmly between the abrupt rocky shores, and as if there was no immediate prospect of a "forward movement." A large force of workmen are employed in "breaking" them out, and we learned shortly after our departure, the jam started, surged thundering down a few rods, and brought up standing again at a sharp bend in the river, below the bridge.

After having become perfectly satisfied that the jam was no humbug, but in reality "a big thing," we bethought us of other wonderful sights for which this locality is celebrated. We were told of some wonderful wells, not far off, which were formed in the solid rock, ages ago, by other loose rocks, which had been whirled by eddies of the river, until immense cavities had thus been worn into the rock. Not having a guide, our party divided, and the division to which we belonged didn't find the wells at all, and we concluded that some evil-disposed person had pulled the wells out, and sent them to Barnum; although one division of our party soon returned, triumphantly declaring they had actually seen the wells.

We also visited the Falls, a short distance above the village, a sight worth going to see. We threw every loose thing in the vicinity into the water, to see it shoot over the fall, and by herculean efforts dislodged a large log which had caught on the shore just above the fall, and sent it headlong down the foaming torrent.

The Captain kindly detained the boat several hours beyond her usual time of leaving, in order to give us time to see the sights, but we made a quick trip down, arriving home about noon on Saturday.

In concluding, we wish, in behalf of every member of our party, to tender to Capt. KNAPE, and Clerk ROWELL our thanks for the considerate and courteous manner which they, at all times exhibited, and for their efforts in our behalf, making the trip, in every respect, one of the pleasantest we ever enjoyed.

THE BAND.—The members composing the band have effected a complete organization, received their instruments, and are to meet for practice two evenings in each week.

The members wish to express their obligations to the Messrs. MUSOR Brothers, for their counsel and assistance in the organization of the band, and for the very reasonable terms at which the instruments were furnished him.

As nearly all the members are novices in the science of blowing, we trust our critics will not expect too much from them at present.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FREEDOM.—An agent of the Northwestern Branch of the Freedmen's Association, Mr. Coon, delivered a discourse at the Myrtle street church last Sunday evening, setting forth the condition and wants of these poor people who find themselves suddenly set free by the relentless march of events, and for their efforts in this connection, he was applauded exceedingly.

—Geo. S. Hillard attempted to make a speech in Boston at the rejoicing over Lee's surrender on Monday. He was greeted, says the *Transcript*, with a shower of hisses intermingled with a speech of "We want nothing from the Boston Courier to-day!" So general and universal was the expression of disapproval at the appearance of Mr. Hillard as an orator at that time of National exultation, that he was compelled to withdraw from the stand.

The *Chicago Tribune* says it is the purpose of Mrs. Lincoln to make Chicago her future home. More than a year ago the deceased President declared to some of his intimate personal friends that after he had laid aside the cares of his great office and retired to private life, it was his intention to spend the remainder of his days in Chicago.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "There is no truth in the statement that Wilkes Booth was to be married soon to a daughter of a prominent New England senator."

A number of rafts were towed out of the lake last week by the steamers *Bill Henderson* and *Alone*, and several more are expected to leave in a few days.

COMMENCED RUNNING.—The large steam saw-mill of SCHULZENBERG, BUCKLER & CO. commenced operations last week.

MAARRIED.

At Port Washington, Wis., April 16, by the Rev. Mr. V. Sander, Mr. JOHN DESMOND of Port Washington, to Miss CARRIE A. LINGWORTH, of Stillwater, Minnesota.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

GREAT REDUCTION

In Groceries and Crockery.

I am selling the remainder of my stock of Groceries and Crockery, which bears the market price. Call and see for yourself.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding demands against us, will please call and settle before the 13th day of May, 1865.

Please do not delay, the business must be closed up by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All these indebted to our firm and those holding

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 9.

The Stillwater Messenger.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
A. B. EASTON.
OFFICE IN BERNHEIMER'S BLOCK.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, INvariably IN
ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[12 lines, (100 words or less) constitutes a square.]
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00
" " each additional " 10.00
One-fourth column, " 6 " 10.00
" " 12 " 12.00
One-half column, " 8 " 15.00
" " 12 " 20.00
One-third column, " 6 " 20.00
" " 12 " 30.00
One column, " 8 " 30.00
" " 12 " 40.00
" " 1 " 50.00
Business cards, \$1.00 or less, 1 year, \$1.00
" " 6 months, 50.00
" " 3 months, 30.00
" " 1 month, 20.00
Advertisers not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until either a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted.

Advertisers not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EVERY, SALE & BOARDING STABLE.
Webster & Mantor,
SOUTH OF THE SAWYER HOUSE
SECOND STREET,
STILLWATER, MINN.

A. D. MARTY,
(SUCCESSOR TO WEBSTER BROS.)
House, Sign & Carriage Painter
GRAINING, GLAZING & GILDING,
DON TO ORDER
SHOP AT THE OLD STAND,
Second street, south of Chestnut.
n. 2-17.

A. M. DODD,
(SUCCESSOR TO D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.)
Commission, Storage and
FORWARDING MERCHANT,

DEALER IN
Salt, Hides and Grain,
STILLWATER, MINN.
n. 43

D. C. HANKS,
Albion, Ill.
HANKS & JENKS,
RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to log and lumber
at any point on the Mississippi river between
St. Paul and Stillwater, Minn.

Will also buy and sell logs on commission.

n. 48 Stillwater, Minn.

Wm. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
LAW. Office in Murdoch Bros' Block,
Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

HULLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
LAW and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

H. M. Crandall,
DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS
AND

MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils & Dy-Stuffs, Perfumeries,

FACTORIES, ARTICLES,

PURE WINE & BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

PATENT MEDICINES,

Physicians' Prescription, Carefully Compounded.

Stillwater, 1864-9-1.

J. A. Bates,

DEALER IN-

Groceries and Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY,

Hardware,

Boots & Shoes,

TOBACCO'S,

FLOUR--Warranted best.

Corn Meal and Feed.

Stillwater, Dec. 1864-13-6m.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, Clerk, Agent.

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schleck's Clothing Store,
Stillwater, Minn.

NOTICE.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting
Soldiers' Claims in the Department of Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN. A. B. STICKNEY.

Musical Advertisements.



Munger Bros.,

Wholesale and Retail

Saint Paul Advertisements.

Munger Bros.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

HARDWARE & STOVES

132 Third Street above Robert

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

A Large Assortment of

STOVES,

Tinner's Stock and Metals,

Together with Manufactured

TIN,

COPPER,

BRASS,

AND SHEET

IRON WARE,

kept constantly on hand.

Also a full supply of

BUILDEE'S HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

GLASS, NAILS,

CUTLERY & MECHANICS TOOLS

of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments
and Musical Merchandise,

in the Store.

We'll call all the stores in Manufacture's

Prices, and every article is fully

WARRANTED.

October 1, 1864--n. 6-1.

PIANOS.

Also a piano for

Prince & Co.'s, and Mason &

Hamlin's Celebrated Melodeons,

School Organs and Cabinet Organs.

We keep constantly on hand the

COMPLETE STOCK

of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments
and Musical Merchandise,

in the Store.

We'll call all the stores in Manufacture's

Prices, and every article is fully

WARRANTED.

October 1, 1864--n. 6-1.

Julius Bauer & Co.

WARE ROOMS,

90 South Clark and 52 Washington Streets.

Chicago, Illinois.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments,

STRINGS, VIOLINS,

DRUMS, ACCORDIONS,

CLARINETS, GUITARS

Brass Instruments, and OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connected with Manufacturing Houses

in Boston, Lowell, Providence, and Paris, we are

able to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS,

with every article in this line, at the LOWEST

MANUFACTURERS' prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

PIANO FORTES,

PIANO FORTES,

OF THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURERS,

W. KNABE & CO., Boston,

A. H. GALE & CO., New York,

GABLER & CO., " "

HINE & SON, " "

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c.

We are enabled to furnish a complete line of

PIANOS, and to offer a good selection of

PIANOS, at very reasonable prices.

Particular attention paid to the selection of

PIANOS, and to the price of each.

Terms granted at any time within six months, if the instrument

should not prove entirely satisfied.

A full description of the various Schools

is given in the catalogues.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage

to give a call, as by greatly increased facilities,

we are enabled to call before purchasing elsewhere.

NUMBER THE PLACE.

Julius Bauer & Co.

99 South Clark and 52 Washington Streets.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Dealers in Paper

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Stationery & Printers' Materials

220 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

Cards Paid for Rags and Paper

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

N. Pottgesier, Proprietor.

CORNER WADSWORTH & FIFTH STREETS,

St. Paul, Minn.

Baggage taken to and from the boats and

Cars free of Charge.

Good Stabling in Connection with the House.

NOTICE.

From this date we will close our store at 7

o'clock p. m., Saturday evenings excepted.

LEY & DANIELS.

October 18, 1864.

DATED Stillwater, April 10, 1865--n. 6-1.

Dr. Harbaugh,

DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of

Stillwater and surrounding country, that he

has permanently located and opened an office

in Stillwater, and is prepared to perform all

operative and mechanical operations in a su-

perior manner.

Rooms in the house formerly occupied by

Isaac Staples, Esq.

Stillwater, Nov. 1864--n. 6-1.

Dr. Harbaugh,

DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of

Still

Local and Miscellaneous News.

THE LAKE is slowly falling, but there is still a sufficient stage of water for the largest boats. The Milwaukee was at our levee last evening, and the Northern Light was in one day, last week.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT.—It is rumored in town—whether worthy of credence we know not—that the St. Croix Valley Bank, at Hudson, has suspended payment. Too heavy speculation in logs is assigned as the reason for the failure. D. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., an old resident of this city, is ashore of the bank.

THE CIRCUS.—DE HAVEN's great circus is to exhibit in town to-day. We suppose every body, accompanied by his sisters, uncles, mother-in-law, and his first wife's relations, will be out in full force.

THE NEW TOW BOAT.—The new tow boat, Minnesota, built at Waukesha during the past winter by Capt. EAMES, made her appearance at our landing yesterday. She is built for a tow-boat, staunch and strong, with powerful engines, and is in every respect, adapted to the business for which she is designed.

GARDENING.—Our people are industriously engaged these days at garden making. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season there is every reason to hope for ample returns to the gardener for his labor.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—A private letter from Fort Ridgely announces that Post Lieut. D. R. KENNEDY—for a year past employed as a Government scout—had been murdered by a band of Sioux Indians. Knowing that Lieut. Kennedy started for the Coteau de Prairie some three weeks ago on a scouting tour, we fear the rumor is true.

DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHAL.—Geo. M. SEYMOUR.—The recent order of the War Department ordering the mustering out of a large number of officers has shown Minnesota of all her Deputy Provost Marshals—including Mr. Seymour of this place.

In noticing Mr. Seymour's retirement from the service, we take pleasure in embracing the occasion to bear testimony to his fidelity and skill as an officer in the delicate branch of the service with which he was connected, as well as to his uniform gentlemanly deportment in all his official and social intercourse. But few officers, perhaps, in this branch of service, have rendered the Government more efficient service in the trials and misfortunes of the past two years. No other officer has made more arrests of deserters and bounty-jumpers than he. We are glad to welcome him home again as one of our permanent citizens.

A NEW STEAMBOAT.—Thirty-six drafted men and substitutes were mustered out of service yesterday, receiving their final discharge papers, and left for their homes. We looked in vain for a countenance among the number that exhibited regret at being returned to the peaceful walks of life.—*Pioneer, 7th.*

AN INTERESTING FEATURE.—We notice in the Minneapolis *Atlas* that a very pleasant feature has lately been introduced in the schools of that city. Mr. McGibney, a teacher of music, has connected himself with the school under the charge of Mr. JENNESS, for the purpose of giving the scholars instruction in music. The *Atlas* has an account of an exceedingly interesting Juvenile concert given by Mr. McGibney, in which all the scholars in the city—about three hundred in number—took part.

We commend this example to the favorable consideration of those having our own scholars in charge.

RAFTS.—Some idea may be formed of the extent and importance of our lumber business, when it is known that already twenty-one large rafts have been towed out of this lake this spring. Of these, nineteen were log rafts, and two of lumber sawed last fall. In addition a number of log rafts are being fitted up on the opposite shore, and a very large lumber raft—which will contain about one million feet—is being fitted up at SCHULENBERG'S Mill, and will go out next week.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—For May is at hand, and we do not doubt its numerous readers will agree with us when we say it is the best thing of the kind ever published. No family, where there are "young folks," should be without it. It is published every month, by Ticknor & Fields, Boston Mass., at \$2,000 per year.

STILLWATER SANITARY FUND.

At a meeting of the Committee of Disbursements of the above fund, held on the 9th of May, 1865, the Secretary presented the following report:

Balance on hand Feb. 13th, as per Treasurer's report..... \$367.53

Disbursements to various families since that date..... \$115.60

Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1865..... \$191.93

The Committee then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the balance remaining in the Treasury at this date, be reserved for special cases of distress; and that all application for relief shall be submitted to the Committee, or a majority of the members thereof.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Secretary.

Stillwater, May 4th, 1865.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DOWNTOWN.

From the Bangor *Advertiser* of a late date, we learn that, on the afternoon of the 24th of April, during a high wind a fire broke out in what is known as "Tinies Block," and swept through the village with irresistible fury consuming the block of six tenements, the Congregational and Baptist Churches, the old railroad depot and store house, the dwelling houses of Capt. Burgess, N. M. Hartwell, Mr. Dennis, Boij, Dyer, Albert Brown, Mr. Cole, Maj. Sawtelle and Mr. Jones, a school-house, and the valuable block of mills belonging to Rufus Dwinell of Bangor. The entire loss is estimated at \$60,000. Mr. Dwinell's mills were alone worth \$20,000. A child of Mr. Wilbur was missing that evening and fears were entertained that he had perished in the flames.

SCHOOL MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment a special meeting of the Stillwater School District was held on Mower's Block, May 6, at 7 o'clock p.m. W. M. McCluer, Esq., was elected chairman. A committee consisting of the Board of Education, L. H. Hoyle, John McKissick, G. M. Seydel and Wm. M. McCluer, to locate a School House, to present the plan and cost, and to add to the same.

THE GREAT FIRE.—The great fire of Stillwater, upon which thirty or forty men have been at work for several weeks, was finally "broken" on Friday last, and was, of course, a great event in the quiet village. The logs are now running in the river in such great numbers that it is hardly possible for boats to effect a passage up the stream.

A boom had been thrown across the river some distance above this jam, a week or two since, to prevent a further accumulation of logs, which has now been removed, and miles of logs, which had been stopped by the boom, are now coming over the dam.

A FEDERAL DISCOURSE.—Occasioned by the death of JOHN A. HARRIS, of Co. 8th Minnesota Regiment, will be delivered, (D. V.) on Sunday morning next, May 11, at the Episcopal Church Service at 10 a.m.

FOR THE FREEDOM.—We are informed that the generous sum of one hundred and two dollars was raised among our citizens, by the patriotic ladies of this place, for the benefit of the Freedmen.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The May number of this best of all the Magazines is at hand. When we say that Harper's is the best Magazine, we mean it in the broadest sense, that is, the best in the world, and should be the sine qua non in every family. We can furnish HARPER'S Magazine or Weekly to our subscribers at the club rates, \$3.25 per year.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—It came to hand precisely on May day. Its table of contents is as usual interesting:—"With Birds," "Out of the Sea," "My Student Life at Hofufy!"—"Ice and Equinox," "Notes of the Pianist," "Doctor Johns," "Chimney corner," "Needle and Garden," all continued from previous numbers—"Diplomacy of the Revolution," "Castles," "Fair Play the Best Policy," "Battle Larum," and "The Grave by the Lake." The *Atlantic* is bound to maintain the first place in the periodical literature of the country.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—The St. Paul papers give an account of a cowardly attack upon a defenseless old man, last Wednesday night, by four ruffians, who followed him to his room, with the intention of murdering him, and securing his money, of which it was known he had a considerable amount about his person. The unfortunate man is an old citizen of St. Paul, NAPOLEON HEITZ, and is very far advanced in years. Although severely cut and bruised, he is in a fair way to recover. The guilty parties have been arrested, and one of them has made a full confession. The money—amounting to \$900, which they took from him—has not been recovered.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—For May is at hand, and we do not doubt its numerous readers will agree with us when we say it is the best thing of the kind ever published. No family, where there are "young folks," should be without it. It is published every month, by Ticknor & Fields, Boston Mass., at \$2,000 per year.

Organization of the Minnesota Freedmen's Commission.

In accordance with previous notice the Minnesota Freedmen's Convention met in St. Paul on Thursday last. The attendance was much greater than was anticipated, and everything passed off harmoniously.

A Constitution was adopted, a board of directors chosen, who selected the officers of the Commission.

Resolved, That the balance remaining in the Treasury at this date, be reserved for special cases of distress; and that all application for relief shall be submitted to the Committee, or a majority of the members thereof.

HOPE.—I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the approach of coming day, not a storm so furious or dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The steamer *Sultana* blew up in the vicinity of Memphis a few days ago, resulting in the total destruction of the boat, and a most frightful loss of life. The boat took fire, and out of 2,000 souls on board, about 700 are all that are known to have been saved. It was a terrible blow, and carries sorrow into many families. Of the passengers, there were about 2,000 Union soldiers, the balance were civilians and the officers and crew of the boat.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mourn for the man of long enduring blood, The statesman—private and public, Whole himself, and every good, For the man of amplest influence, Yet clearest of ambitious crime, Our greatest, yet with least pretense.

Right in saving common sense, And, as the greatest, only are, In his simplicity subduing.

Others from which their omens all drew, O from nerve to true occasion true, Who fall'n at length that tower of strength Which stood foursquare to all the winds that blew.

Such was whom we deplore. The long self-sacrifice of life is o'er.

And three the centuries let a people's voice

A people's voice,

The proof and echo of all human fame, A people's voice, and then replies.

At every need and pang and game, Such their great commander's clasp With honor, honor, honor, honor to him, Eternal honor to his name.

His voice is silent in your council hall forever; and whatever tempests lower, For ever silent; even if that break in. In thunder, silence, and the roar of all; Who never sold you the truth to serve the hour, Nor pater'd with Eternal God to save.

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

Who let the noblest banner blow; Who let the noblest banner blow;

STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. B. EASTON, Editor.

STILLWATER:
Tuesday, - - May 16, 1865.



"Former foot that standard shot,
Where breathes the fat but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

By the Governor of Minnesota.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, by a proclamation issued by him, appointed and set apart the 1st day of June next, "as a day observed wherever the United States flag is displayed, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and mourning," for the death of Abraham Lincoln, our late President, and for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be magnified to the nation," now,

WHEREAS, I, STEPHEN MILLER, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby earnestly request the people of Minnesota to observe the said 1st day of June next in the manner recommended by the President of the United States: "by assembling in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end; and I also suggest that all business and labor be suspended on that day, so that it can be observed solemnly and devoutly by all good citizens in the usual manner of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, to the end that we may remove his chastening hand from the Nation, and grant unto us the blessings of peace and prosperity, of fraternal intercourse between all sections of our beloved land, and the perpetuity of our government.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, I have hereto set my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the Capitol, in the city of St. Paul, this second day of May in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

STEPHEN MILLER.

By the Governor:
DAVID BLACKSTY, Secretary of State.

Obsequies of Mr. Lincoln.

The obsequies of the murdered President at the different points through which the funeral train passed were of the grandest and most imposing nature. In New York City, after the cortege had passed through, a great meeting was held in Union Square for the purpose of giving a formal expression to the public grief. A funeral oration was delivered by George Bancroft, the historian, who paid an eloquent and graceful tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln. The following hymn, written for the occasion by William Cullen Bryant, was read by Rev. Dr. Osgood:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just,
Who, in the face of God did bear
The sword of power, a manly trust!

In sorrow by the blight of land,
And by the curse that hastes all,
And speak the anguish of a land,
That shook with horror at thy fall.

The task is done: the bond are free;
We bear them to an honored grave,
Whose trust the broken fetters of the slave.

For thy life, its bloody close
Had placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those

Who perished in the cause of Right.

If there was one incident occurred during the ceremonies at Springfield, more impressive than the rest, we can well imagine it to have been the reading of these golden words from Mr. Lincoln's last inaugural: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

—In an Eastern church a week ago Sunday, the pastor was preaching on the death of President Lincoln, and an aged cooperator got up and left the church. As he reached the door, the minister called out to him: "Don't stop brother, till you get to Canada!"—and all the congregation said amen.

EMIGRATION.—We understand that about two hundred sturdy Norwegian emigrants are now en route to this and Burnett county, direct from the old country. They are welcome to our rich lands and liberal government; as no class of emigrants make better citizens, or more industrious tillers of the soil. There is room for any number of them in this valley.—*Polk County Press.*

Gold closed at 1.30.

THE END

JEFF. DAVIS
CAPTURED.

Endeavoring to Flee the Country under disguise of his Wife's Pet-coats!

Capture of Jeff. Davis.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

Major Gen. Dix: Information has reached this Department of the capture of Jeff. Davis and his staff by Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, at Irwinville, Georgia, April 10th inst. at Irwinville, Georgia.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

A dispatch from Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, dated at Cumberland Ga., May 11, says:

I have the honor to report that at day-light at Irwinville I surprised, and captured Jeff. Davis, and family together with his wife's sister, and mother. His Post Master General; his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison, Col. Johnson, A. C. on Davis' Staff; Col. Morris, Lieut. Lubens and Lieut. Hathaway, and several important persons, also a train of 5 wagons and three ambulances making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the 1st. Wis. came in contact we should have had to go home, Governor Yates offered him the Colony of the 21st regiment, one of the ten. He accepted it, and immediately went to camp. I went with him, and shall never forget the scene that occurred when his men first saw him. It was very laughable. Grant was dressed very clumsily, citizens clothes—hanging on an old coat, worn out at the elbows, and a badly dinged up hat. His men, though ragged and barefooted themselves, had formed a high estimate of what a Colonel ought to be, and when Grant walked in among them, they began making fun of him. They cried out in derision, "Look at our Colonel!" "What a Colonel!" D—n such a Colonel," and made all sorts of fun of him. A few of them, to "show off" to the others, got behind his back and commenced sparring at him, and while one was doing this, another gave him such a push as made him hit Grant a terrible blow between the shoulders. The General soon showed them they must not judge the officer by the uniform, and before he got through, the unruly fellows felt very much mortified. One of them generously confessed that it was all in fun, and hoped the new Colonel would not get mad about it. But he did.

Grant went to work immediately, and in a very short time had his men clothed and fixed up in good style." At this stage of the conversation Gen. Logan joined in as follows:

"And I can tell you that Grant came very near going out of the service at the end of the thirty days for which his regiment was first called out. I met him on the streets of Springfield one day, looking very badly. He told me that he felt disengaged, because his regiment didn't want to re-enlist for three years. His men were getting tired of soldiering, and wanted to go home. He asked us to go to the camp and make a speech to the boys, and I told them all about the glories in store for them, and how grand it would be for them to be coming home to their wives and sweethearts at the end of three years. Whether my speech was good or bad, it had the desired effect; for all the men enlisted for three years, and a few days afterward they started for Cairo, under Colonel Grant."

General Logan then related how Grant came to be promoted to a Brigadier General:

"It was not for meritorious service, for he hadn't had a chance to show him self meritorious. I was in Congress at the time. It was just before I resigned. The President was soon brought to buy. He abandoned a bowie knife and showed signs of battle but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Colt's revolver with out compelling the men fire. He expressed great indignation at the emergency with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government too magnanimous to hunt down women and children."

Mr. Davis remarked to Col. Hardin after the excitement was over, that the President had not been provoked. The President at night hurt some of them, and "Grant" behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Brig. Gen.

It was not for meritorious service, for he hadn't had a chance to show him self meritorious. I was in Congress at the time. It was just before I resigned.

As he reached the door, the minister called out to him: "Don't stop brother, till you get to Canada!"—and all the congregation said amen.

EMIGRATION.—We understand that about two hundred sturdy Norwegian emigrants are now en route to this and Burnett county, direct from the old country. They are welcome to our rich lands and liberal government; as no class of emigrants make better citizens, or more industrious tillers of the soil.

There is room for any number of them in this valley.—*Polk County Press.*

Gold closed at 1.30.

—In an Eastern church a week ago Sunday, the pastor was preaching on the death of President Lincoln, and an aged cooperator got up and left the church. As he reached the door, the minister called out to him: "Don't stop brother, till you get to Canada!"—and all the congregation said amen.

EMIGRATION.—We understand that about two hundred sturdy Norwegian emigrants are now en route to this and Burnett county, direct from the old country. They are welcome to our rich lands and liberal government; as no class of emigrants make better citizens, or more industrious tillers of the soil.

There is room for any number of them in this valley.—*Polk County Press.*

Anecdotes of Gen. Grant.

His Early Experience in the War.

Correspondence Giacomo Commercial.

Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1865.—Sitting round a blazing camp fire, a few evenings since, several Illinois officers related their experiences of Gen. Grant in civil life. Here is, as near as I can recollect, what Gen. John E. Smith said on the subject:

"I don't believe any man in Illinois knew Grant better than I did, and I think he had quite as much to do as any other man in bringing him into the war. I lived in Galena at the time. Grant's business was next to none. He kept a hardware and saddlery store. I used to drop in to see him very often on my way home, and he and I would generally smoke our pipes together, in his office adjoining his store. He was a very poor business man, and never liked to wait on customers. If a customer called in the absence of the clerks, he would tell them to wait a few minutes till one of the clerks returned, and if he could not wait the General would go behind the counter very reluctantly, and drag down whatever was wanted; but he always knew the price of it, and in nine cases out of ten, he charged either too much or too little. He would rather talk about the Mexican war, than wait upon the best customer in the world.

When the war broke out, I told him on day that I was going down to Springfield to see Governor Yates, who had sent for me. Grant merely remarked in a quiet way, "You can say to the Governor that I can be of any use to him in the organization of these regiments. I will be glad to do what I can." I want, and made arrangements immediately for Grant to be sent for. He came right down, and went to work to organize ten regiments called out as a sort of home guard, for thirty days at first, but afterwards enlisted for a year. When he had done this and was ready to go home, Governor Yates offered him the Colony of the 21st regiment, one of the ten. He accepted it, and immediately went west to camp. I went with him, and shall never forget the scene that occurred when his men first saw him. It was very laughable. Grant was dressed very clumsily, citizens clothes—hanging on an old coat, worn out at the elbows, and a badly dinged up hat. His men, though ragged and barefooted themselves, had formed a high estimate of what a Colonel ought to be, and when Grant walked in among them, they began making fun of him. They cried out in derision, "Look at our Colonel!" "What a Colonel!" "D—n such a Colonel," and made all sorts of fun of him. A few of them, to "show off" to the others, got behind his back and commenced sparring at him, and while one was doing this, another gave him such a push as made him hit Grant a terrible blow between the shoulders. The General soon showed them they must not judge the officer by the uniform, and before he got through, the unruly fellows felt very much mortified. One of them generously confessed that it was all in fun, and hoped the new Colonel would not get mad about it. But he did.

This mistake cost us two killed and Lieutenant Boule wounded through the arm in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wis. This occurred just at day-light after we had captured the camp. We returned to this point last night and shall move right on to Macon. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon as we are 75 miles out, and our stock is much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinville to-night.

FROM BRIAN WILSON.
MACON, May 18, 1865, A. M.

Gen. E. M. Stanton:

Lieut. Col. Hardin of the 1st Wis. has just arrived from Cumberlandville.

He struck the train of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county the evening of the 7th and followed him closely night and day through the wilderness of alligator creeks and green swamps, via Cumberlandville to Irwinville. At Cumberlandville Col. Hardin met Col. Pritchard and with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Davis had not arrived.

From citizens Pritchard learned that his party was encamped 2 miles out of town.

He struck the wall to indistinct to follow. He pushed forward at 3 A. M. and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

The train moved directly south while Pritchard having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee, toward Hobwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday. - May 23, 1865.



"Ever fast that standard stand,
Where breathes the free bold before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

THE NEWS.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that the rebel Gov. Vance of North Carolina, was arrested in Blountsboro county, last Friday, by a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry, by orders from Washington, whether, it is said, he will be sent to stand his trial for treason.

It was reported that another detachment of cavalry was in pursuit of Gov. Magraw of South Carolina.

The rebel Gen. Joe Johnston is at Charlotte, N. C. It is said he applied for permission to be allowed to go to Canada, but was refused.

The pirate Semmes, with some companions, is endeavoring to reach the coast and make his escape out of the country.

Sheridan has been sent in the direction of Texas. Kirby Smith, Magruder & Co. will probably soon make his acquaintance.

Secretary Seward was in his office a few days since, remaining an hour, but too feeble to resume his duties.

Gen. Butler in the Fort Fisher affair was substantially vindicated.

Gen. Burnside is exonerated in the Petersburg mine failure, which is attributed to lack of confidence on the part of Gen. Meade. The failure to capture Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg by Gen. Meade is attributed to the same weakness.

The massacre of Cheyenne Indians in Colorado Territory by Col. Chevington, is known to have been a brutal affair and a disgrace to the country.

Jeff. Davis with his family and staff officers, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 19th.

Col. Pritchard of the Michigan cavalry, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebel party on the steamer Clyde to this place, and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge.

A Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says: I have felt it incumbent upon me, on one or two occasions, to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Richmond press is under the control of the same men who managed it during the war, and before the war, when it was filled with fierce appeals against the national life. There is not a single man publishing a newspaper in Richmond who was not identified with the rebellion as a supporter, and most of them instigators. With one single exception all the editors are in the same category.

One of the most popular and faithful of our Minnesota officers—Gen. Dana—is implicated in the Sultana disaster. The Chicago *Tribune* of the 18th says that the first result of the official inquiry is the removal of Gen. Dana from his command at Vicksburg. The many friends of Gen. Dana in Minnesota will be loth to believe such a charge.

Among the Richmond trophies in the 5th corps is a huge Russian bloodhound, which was kept by one of the Libby Prison jailors to hunt escaped Union prisoners.

The rebel Gen. Lee and family are living in Richmond on government rations regularly sent out to them.

It has been decided to reduce the army to 160,000 men.

The Post's Washington special says it is the prevailing impression among officials that Jeff. Davis will be tried for high treason before the U. S. Court of this District, and that he will not be tried before the military commission now trying the conspirators.

The trial of the Presidents assassins is progressing, and startling developments are brought to light every day. It is shown that the assassination conspiracy dates as far back as 1863. A letter from Jeff. Davis was found upon the body of Booth, which is supposed by some simple-minded people, to indicate in a very faint manner, that by some remote possibility, Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, might, peradventure, have known something in regard to the infernal plot against the life of our President.

Tone of the English Press.

The English papers, even those which have been our most uncompromising and bitter enemies, which have never missed an opportunity to traduce this nation, and malign the character of President Lincoln, now, with one accord, condemn in the bitterest terms the deep damnation of his taking off, and extol in unmeasured terms his great and noble qualities. The Morning Star, which has ever been our firm friend, says: "For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisans of the Confederacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at this time but one of grief and horror. To us Abraham Lincoln has always seemed the finest character produced by the American war on either side of the struggle. He was great, not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple, natural strength and grandeur of his character.

We do not remember any instance since the wildest days of British fury against the Corsican "Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was ever so dealt with in English writings as Mr. Lincoln. And when we make the comparison, we cannot but remember that white Napoleon was our unscrupulous enemy, Lincoln was our steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side the ocean, tried by the sorriest temptations on that, Abraham Lincoln calmly and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and never did a deed, never wrote or spoke a word which being detected, as it was known that Mr. Ogden was not in town. The attempt did not succeed, but the swindler made good his escape.

The hospital statistics of the rebels, found in Richmond, show that Lee's losses during his battles with Grant, from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, last summer, were tremendous. Over 125,000 men, on both sides, were killed and wounded in these battles, of which the rebels lost between fifty and sixty thousand. Lee's army never recovered from the pounding Grant gave them in that terrible encounter.

The Christian Commission has dismissed two or three of its representatives who were flunkies enough to call on Gen. Lee and pay him their respects. One of the asses had the folly to write to an Eastern paper a rose colored account of the interview with the rebel commander.

The sudden disappearance of the cause of the immense consumption of horse flesh in army operations, has produced a great stagnation in the New York horse market, and prices have fallen off 25 percent within a week. Horses valued a week ago at \$150 can now be bought for \$110, and artillery horses, for which the Government paid \$160, can now be had at \$120. This reduction in prices mainly applies to the class of horses usually sold for army purposes. Fast animals run to higher figures; but coach horses are not lower than they were two weeks since.

The Government has full and detailed information concerning Jeff. Davis' bureau of torpedoes and infernal machines. Pictures of these deadly missiles were captured, and among other devices were torpedoes in the shape and appearance of lumps of steamer coal, so perfect in resemblance that it would not be readily distinguished from genuine coal. The existence of this infernal device confirms the belief that the steamer Sultana was destroyed by torpedoes in her coal.

The person who for two years was purser of the pirate Alabama has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the Land Office. This position, with a good salary, has been given him by the Government, that it may have his testimony available as to the captures and destruction committed by that cruiser.

Gen. Rhett, captured by our troops in North Carolina, has taken the oath at Fort Delaware. He is a son of the original secessionists, Robert Barnwell Rhett, and a brother of the editor of the Charleston *Mercury*. One of seven hundred rebel officers in the Fort, all but thirteen took the oath.

It is believed that not a single Minnesota soldier was on the ill-fated Sultana.

A Fredericksburg rebel says that in his opinion "Jackson was the *finest* General the Confederacy ever had, and Johnston the most *fall-backingest*!"

Gen. Sigel is now chief editor of the *Week*, a German Republican paper published at Baltimore, Md.

The Mexican fever is raging furiously, in New York. All the recruiting offices are thronged and seven new ones were opened recently. Our returned volunteers, full of the spirit of adventure, are coming forward by hundreds to join in the grand emigration to the land of the Aztecs.

Barnum has offered \$1,000 for the pillow of the bed on which the President died.

A New York dispatch says: An agent of Barnum's was here to-day, and offered \$500 for the gown in which Jeff. Davis was captured, while two prominent Chicago gentlemen have been pleading for it as an addition to the Northwestern Fair.

The Nashville *Press* learns that General Forrest was killed by Captain Walker of the rebel army, in revenge for the shooting of the schoolhouse in West Mankato, was struck by lightning on Tuesday last, during the severe rain-storm. The school was in session at the time, but was understand no person was injured.—*Mankato Union*

NEWS ITEMS.

A Cairo dispatch of May 8th states that Mr. G. H. Dunford, United States detective, has arrived on the steamer Atlantic, having in charge Mr. Murphy, one of the boat burners who was engaged in the burning of the boats in St. Louis and Memphis. He was arrested in New Orleans by Mr. Dunford. He was about leaving for Havana, having British papers. His hair was dyed red, its natural color, to deep black; also his eye brows. On the boat he threatened, if he ever got loose, he would have revenge. He bears of having fought four years in the rebel army, and is willing to fight four years longer, if he can find four feet of ground to stand upon.

An ingenious swindler attempted to obtain the sum of \$10,000 from a Cairo banker named Greenbaum, on Friday evening last. He was attired in the full costume of a Major General, and represented himself as Major General Hancock, on his way to St. Louis. He presented a forged letter of introduction from Wm. B. Ogden, the railroad king, which was the means of his being detected, as it was known that Mr. Ogden was not in town. The attempt did not succeed, but the swindler made good his escape.

The hospital statistics of the rebels, found in Richmond, show that Lee's losses during his battles with Grant, from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, last summer, were tremendous. Over 125,000 men, on both sides, were killed and wounded in these battles, of which the rebels lost between fifty and sixty thousand. Lee's army never recovered from the pounding Grant gave them in that terrible encounter.

The Christian Commission has dismissed two or three of its representatives who were flunkies enough to call on Gen. Lee and pay him their respects. One of the asses had the folly to write to an Eastern paper a rose colored account of the interview with the rebel commander.

The sudden disappearance of the cause of the immense consumption of horse flesh in army operations, has produced a great stagnation in the New York horse market, and prices have fallen off 25 percent within a week. Horses valued a week ago at \$150 can now be bought for \$110, and artillery horses, for which the Government paid \$160, can now be had at \$120. This reduction in prices mainly applies to the class of horses usually sold for army purposes. Fast animals run to higher figures; but coach horses are not lower than they were two weeks since.

The Government has full and detailed information concerning Jeff. Davis' bureau of torpedoes and infernal machines. Pictures of these deadly missiles were captured, and among other devices were torpedoes in the shape and appearance of lumps of steamer coal, so perfect in resemblance that it would not be readily distinguished from genuine coal. The existence of this infernal device confirms the belief that the steamer Sultana was destroyed by torpedoes in her coal.

The person who for two years was purser of the pirate Alabama has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the Land Office. This position, with a good salary, has been given him by the Government, that it may have his testimony available as to the captures and destruction committed by that cruiser.

Gen. Rhett, captured by our troops in North Carolina, has taken the oath at Fort Delaware. He is a son of the original secessionists, Robert Barnwell Rhett, and a brother of the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*. One of seven hundred rebel officers in the Fort, all but thirteen took the oath.

It is believed that not a single Minnesota soldier was on the ill-fated Sultana.

A Fredericksburg rebel says that in his opinion "Jackson was the *finest* General the Confederacy ever had, and Johnston the most *fall-backingest*!"

Gen. Sigel is now chief editor of the *Week*, a German Republican paper published at Baltimore, Md.

The Mexican fever is raging furiously, in New York. All the recruiting offices are thronged and seven new ones were opened recently. Our returned volunteers, full of the spirit of adventure, are coming forward by hundreds to join in the grand emigration to the land of the Aztecs.

Barnum has offered \$1,000 for the pillow of the bed on which the President died.

A New York dispatch says: An agent of Barnum's was here to-day, and offered \$500 for the gown in which Jeff. Davis was captured, while two prominent Chicago gentlemen have been pleading for it as an addition to the Northwestern Fair.

The Nashville *Press* learns that General Forrest was killed by Captain Walker of the rebel army, in revenge

New Advertisements.

DOGS. DOGS.

All persons within the limits of the city of Stillwater, owing or having in their possession, any dog or dogs, are required that a sum of five dollars on each of said dogs must be paid to the subscriber on or before the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

and in default of such payment, the ordinance entitled "an ordinance relative to dogs" will be strictly enforced.

JOHN SHORTELL, Marshal.

Report of the attendance at the Public Schools of the city of Stillwater for the month ending May 12, 1865.

Whole No. average attendance per cent. Boys Girls Boys Girls

W. L. BATES 8 28 3 26 90

Miss M. WATKINS 27 34 29 30 57

Second Intend. 80 80 80 80

Primary School 31 28 34 19 80

Miss Lowrie 52 60 55 48 77

Miss Smith 27 32 21 26 70

Whole number, 317; average attendance 257, or 81 per cent.

W. HOLCOMBE, Superintendent.

1865.

1865.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Decrepit Swelling.

This Medicine increases the power of excretion, excites the action of the kidneys, and diminishes the action of the venous system, and all the functions of the body, especially those that grow and multiply in the blood. Each a dose of this is equal to a pint of common Balsam of Sassafras, and all the properties of the Sassafras are retained.

It is good for men, women and children.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood, and the discovery of this extract will remove these disorders, and cure the disease. It is a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and the only reliable and efficient known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Pains and Swellings of the joints, and the cure of the Tuberous Disease, and all such like diseases of the skin, and all the diseases of the blood.

It is good for men, women and children.

Local and Miscellaneous News.

SENATOR RAMSEY has our acknowledgments for several volumes of the Congressional Globe.

THE TAX LIST which has encumbered our columns for several weeks past, closes with this issue. We shall endeavor to give more reading matter in future.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, with the above heading. The author is well known as one of the most profound literary men of the age. We shall be happy to furnish the work at the advanced rates to any of our friends. Volume one now ready.

REPAIRING.—The extensive saw-mill of Hersey, Staples & Hall is undergoing thorough repairs this spring, and only one gang of saws is yet in operation. Eight or ten men have been employed for several months in making repairs, and some time will elapse before the mill will be in full operation.

A short time since a jury in La Crosse rendered a verdict of two thousand dollars in favor of Mrs. ALLES of that city, and against the city, for injuries to her person received in falling through a break in the sidewalk. This might serve as a warning to our city authorities to see that the sidewalks are kept in repair.

The Taylor Falls Reporter is informed, by a gentleman from Chequamegon, that about 28,000,000 feet of logs will be sliced over Snake River Dam within a week or two.

LOTTERY.—Mr. Lillingworth, Jeweler, proposes to dispose of a fine eight-day Regulator clock by a raffle. The clock is perfect in every respect, and warranted. It is valued at eighty-five dollars—tickets one dollar each. He proposes to have the drawing come off on Saturday, the 3d day of June. The Regulator can be seen at his shop.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION.—There is, as far as heard, but little difference of opinion among the soldiers as to the guilt of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of Richmond, Virginia, or as to the disposition which should be made of him. A group of persons, the other day, were discussing the probabilities of his suffering capital punishment, and the justice of such a proceeding, when a returned soldier standing near, was asked his opinion as to whether he believed poor JEFF ought to be hung. Emphasizing his words with several expletives more forcible than polite, he answered:—“Ought to be hung? of course he ought. If I could have my way, I'd hang JEFF, and every man that don't believe he ought to be hung.”

PROMOTIONS IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Lieut. Wm. McKesic has been appointed Captain of company C, vice Folsom, who has been promoted. Second Lieutenant John Cover to be First Lieutenant vice McKesic.

RAFFLES GONE OUT.—Six raffles were down the lake, towed out by the *Minne* sota, on Thursday last. One was a lumber raff, containing about one million feet, belonging to SCHULENBURG & CO. The others were log raffles, averaging over half a million feet each. They are destined for St. Louis, Clinton, Dubuque and Moline.

Notice to Citizens.

The citizens of Stillwater are hereby requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the City Council Room, for the purpose of arranging for general and appropriate services on the 1st of June—the day set apart by the National and State authorities, as a day of mourning and humiliation, on account of the death of our late and lamented President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE STORM SATURDAY NIGHT.—A terrible rain-storm visited our place on last Saturday evening, inflicting considerable damage in the city and vicinity, among the gardens, streets and side-walks. Gardens were overflowed, and portions washed away, great gullies formed in many of the streets, and huge piles of rocks, drift-wood and other debris washed into the streets and over the side-walks.

The damage, however, is being promptly repaired, under the supervision of our excellent City Marshal, Mr. Snourell.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR “DORGs.”—All owners of canine brutes are given fair warning by a notice in another column, by the City Marshal, that the ordinance requiring dog owners to pay one dollar tax for the luxury of owning such property, will be rigidly enforced on the first of next month. If you must keep a dog, come down with your dollar, and strap on the collar, or down goes your dog. Jack is a good shot, and brings down a “purr” every time.

“THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.”—This work, by HORACE GREENE, can not fail to take the first rank as a standard history of the Rebellion. It is printed on fine paper, with clear large type, and will be issued in two large double-column octavo volumes of 648 pages each, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle-fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, together with a large number of fine steel plate portraits of prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the war, both North and South.

Volume I. is now ready. It covers the period from 1776 to 1862, and will present a more comprehensive exhibit of the causes and instruments of the Rebellion, tracing the influences of Slavery in molding the opinions of the people, and in shaping the destinies of our country, than any similar work. It contains SEVENTY portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups.

Volume II. will be published very soon. The author is now engaged upon the work, and it promises to be fully equal, in every respect, to Vol. I.

At the request of the agent at Prescott, Mr. W. T. Hutton, we are receiving subscriptions for the “American Conflict,” a copy of which can be seen at our office. The work is sold only by subscription, and can, in case, be obtained at the Book Stores.

DR. NICHOLS, Dentist, from Hudson, is in town, and will remain until Friday. Room at the Sawyer House. All those requiring the services of a dentist would do well to get Mr. Nichols a call. He is a gentleman, and a splendid workman.

STATE ITEMS.

A few days since a young woman while in one of our stores, expressed her feelings as jubilant, in regard to the death of President Lincoln. She is a “sweat-sent” arrangement, and her parents had better see their sons educated and registered on or before the first of May, or some constable may “wind her up.”—*Free Democrat.*

—We understand that lumber can be bought in this city at sixteen dollars a thousand. This is a great reduction on last year's prices, and must give renewed vigor to building enterprise.—*Advertiser Independent.*

—The Chicago Journal proposes that the authorities of the different States shall at once declare that the confederate uniform be henceforth the garb of all convicts sentenced to the State Penitentiary for ordinary crimes, and that the uniform worn by confederate officers be that for criminals of higher grade, according to degree.

—The Black Republican is the significant title of a newspaper established in New York by colored men. It is edited, the type is set, and the editions worked off by men who probably were slaves a year or two ago.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.—One night last week, a trunk containing articles of considerable value was cut off from the rack of Wessell and Paul's, in this day dissolved business.

The books and accounts are left with L. E. Torinus, who is authorized to use the name in the settlement of all bill of the above firm.

Office in Churchill & Nelson's Building, 11 E. TORINUS, Stillwater, May 15, 1865.—\$873.84.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OPENS THE

N. Y. & Haven & Western R. R. Depot.

BEACH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

By F. M. PRATT,

FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

By Philip Smith, B. A.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE DICTIONARIES OF GREEK

AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Plan of the Work.

Since Sir Walter Raleigh's short life improvement in the Tower by the composition of his “History of the World,” the literature of England has never achieved

so much as to the present time.

—The author, Mr. Conway for children, will settle upon them as soon as their term of service expires.

The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

men—such as make good citizens—

and can be easily employed.

—The homes of the principal in Stevens and Benton counties. The claimants

are said to be intelligent, industrious

SILLWATER MESSENGER

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - May 30, 1865.



"Freedom's flag that standard sheet,
Where breathes there but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV was terminated, the debt had reached fifty million. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business had pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated, even a small increase might be fatal.

Graville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been apalled. But in the very face if this mountain of obligation—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals, of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise, and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit.

"As good as United States Stocks," will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss—and serve them right.

The Tribune very properly denounces the flunkies of the Christian and Sanitary Commission agents and military officers who have been dining with and toasting Gen. Lee. He is a traitor, guilty of making war upon his Government, and even now is unrepentant of the crime, as is shown by his order to his army, in which he says:

"You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consequences of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will stand by your blessing and protection. With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I now bid you an affectionate farewell."

A whipped rebel who glories in his guilt, and regrets nothing save that it was unsuccessful, may be an object of forgiveness, but is a poor subject for farewells.

THE NEWS.

The day for startling sensation items is passed. Display lines are among the things that were, and spread-eagle columns are known no more. The rebel leaders are nearly all in—as they say of election returns. Alex. H. Stephens, ex-vice-president of the snashed-up and played-out confederacy, was captured a few days since at his plantation. He made no resistance. Clement C. Clay has given himself up, and his wife claims the reward of \$100,000, which the Government offered for his capture. We have an unanimous vote, was requested to deliver an address upon the occasion.

W. E. Thorne, Esq., with the assistance of such persons as he may select, was chosen to drap the church. R. Lehmicke, Esq., was requested to charge the Music.

The clergymen of the city were appointed a committee to arrange the order and direct the exercises of the day.

The services will be held in the Myrtle Street Church, on Thursday, June 1st, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The committee have agreed upon the following order of exercises, viz:

1.—MUSIC.—2.—PROCLAMATION, to be read by Rev. Mr. Howell.

3.—INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, by Rev. Mr. H. H. Hills.

4.—SCRIPTURES, by Rev. Mr. Hills.

5.—PRAYER, by Rev. Mr. Caldwell.

6.—ADORATION, by H. R. Murdoch, Esq.

7.—PRAVER, by Rev. Mr. Hills.

8.—BENEDICTION, by Rev. Mr. Howell.

It is hoped that our citizens will suspend their labors and business, (for the morning at least,) from respect to him in whose memory this day has been appointed; and that they may thus acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God for all blessings national and individual.

The Commissioners of Blue Earth county, at a special session, made an appropriation of five hundred dollars to be used in the purchase of boughs for the purpose of tracking and hunting down Indian murderers and horse-thieves prowling around our frontier settlements. A reward of two hundred dollars is also offered for the scalp of any Sioux Indian killed within the limits of Blue Earth county. What will the Eastern humanitarians say to this new feature of warfare—this fresh outrage against the "noble red man"?

If all the country along the border follow the example of Blue Earth county, we shall hear no more of Indian raids, and it will probably prove more effective in closing up the Sioux war, and restoring confidence and quiet among the settlers than half a dozen lines of fort in this section, who will object to the scheme, unless it be a few officials who are making money by the continuance of the war.

Slavery in Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal, in an elaborate editorial, entitled "An Open Letter to the People of Kentucky," closes as follows:

"The time has come for at once cutting up the roots of the upas tree which for more than half a century has poisoned our prosperity, and retarded the growth of that public spirit which will full development require. Let the people, therefore, cast aside the fossilized prejudices which would impede their progress in the broad path of destiny which opens before them, and to this end let them in August elect no man to the general assembly of the State who will not pledge himself to the immediate and unconditional ratification of the constitutional amendment."

The above is most excellent advice, and the people of Kentucky will, no doubt, give heed to it, and act upon it. And when we consider that the article is from the pen of George D. Prentiss, a man who has always spoken and written in the interest of slavery, we are convinced that the world really moves.

NEWS ITEMS.

STRIKES BY LIQUORISTS.—We learn that during the storm on Saturday evening last, a daughter of Mr. Rowen of Lakeview, was killed by lightning. As the shower came up she was seeking her father with the intent of coming to the house by another way she was in search of him when the storm overtook her. The family were not particularly anxious about her, believing that she had sheltered herself in some way, until the storm was over and she did not return, when search was made and it was found that she had been killed by lightning.—*Hastings Independent.*

THE RIVER.—The Mississippi has nearly two feet since last week, and is now in its greatest stage. The rains above have been even heavier than here, and the Minnesota river is said to have three feet of water on the rapids.—*Ibid.*

—President Johnson gives a hint that he will send a cold chill through some of the rebels in their hands to be scared by more civil combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station. It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured, or mutilate the dead, but cowards and braggarts always do.

—The residence of Mr. Matthews of South Bend was burned last week. The family were unable to save any of the furniture, and but very little clothing. Mr. Matthews and his daughter were badly burned. The latter has since died.—*Marketo Union.*

Arrangements for Fast Day.

Pursuant to a call in last week's Messenger, a number of the citizens met in the City Council Rooms, to make arrangements for the general observance of the Fast Day, June 1st, recommended by the National and State authorities.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. M. McClure Chairman, and J. S. Howell Secretary. After a free conversation upon the reward of \$100,000, which the Government offered for his capture, we have also a rumor of the capture of Breckinridge.

Jeff. Davis has been indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and will soon be put on trial. Jeff is in solitary confinement. The rebel Secretary of War, Seddon, together with Hunter and Campbell are imprisoned on a gunboat on the James river.

Frederick Seward has had a relapse, and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery.

The Attorney General has declared the Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln void.

The Murderers of the Jewett Family Killed by Scouts.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer writing from Fort Wadsworth communicates the gratifying intelligence that a party of ten scouts, under their chief, Two Stars, who were stationed at the Hawk's Nest, had met five Indians returning from the frontier, and killed four of them. The fifth being well mounted fled during the fight, and was promptly pursued by Two Stars and One Road, who pushed him so closely that he abandoned his horse, and plunged into a large lake. He had been fired at several times during the pursuit, and after he reached the lake—with what success is not known. The scouts having expended all their ammunition, took the horse and all the plunder of the Indian, except his arms, leaving the scoundrel nothing but his breech-cloth and incoherencies in shape of clothing.

Our young Indian was taken prisoner, temporarily, who stated that the whole force which made the raid upon our frontier, consisted of John Campbell and five Indians. (Our readers will remember that John Campbell was taken prisoner shortly after the murder of the Jewett family, and summarily disposed of by the enraged people, near the scene of the murder.) The prisoner stated that they murdered a family and plundered the house on the Winnebago Reservation, and that immediately after, when John Campbell was taken prisoner, the whole party were surrounded, but finally eluded their pursuers, and made their escape.

After all the information had been obtained from the prisoner which was deemed important, he was given a through ticket to the happy hunting grounds.

The Pioneer correspondent is positive that John Campbell and his five associates constitute the whole force of hostile Indians on our frontier this spring. If the people will be satisfied with this, the plot will be exposed.

The time has come for at once cutting up the roots of the upas tree which for more than half a century has poisoned our prosperity, and retarded the growth of that public spirit which will full development require. Let the people, therefore, cast aside the fossilized prejudices which would impede their progress in the broad path of destiny which opens before them, and to this end let them in August elect no man to the general assembly of the State who will not pledge himself to the immediate and unconditional ratification of the constitutional amendment."

The above is most excellent advice, and the people of Kentucky will, no doubt, give heed to it, and act upon it. And when we consider that the article is from the pen of George D. Prentiss, a man who has always spoken and written in the interest of slavery, we are convinced that the world really moves.

NEWS ITEMS.

STRIKES BY LIQUORISTS.—We learn that during the storm on Saturday evening last, a daughter of Mr. Rowen of Lakeview, was killed by lightning. As the shower came up she was seeking her father with the intent of coming to the house by another way she was in search of him when the storm overtook her. The family were not particularly anxious about her, believing that she had sheltered herself in some way, until the storm was over and she did not return, when search was made and it was found that she had been killed by lightning.—*Hastings Independent.*

THE RIVER.—The Mississippi has nearly two feet since last week, and is now in its greatest stage. The rains above have been even heavier than here, and the Minnesota river is said to have three feet of water on the rapids.—*Ibid.*

—President Johnson gives a hint that he will send a cold chill through some of the rebels in their hands to be scared by more civil combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station. It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured, or mutilate the dead, but cowards and braggarts always do.

—The residence of Mr. Matthews of South Bend was burned last week. The family were unable to save any of the furniture, and but very little clothing. Mr. Matthews and his daughter were badly burned. The latter has since died.—*Marketo Union.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The following are among the hits at Jeff. Davis which we see in the Louisville Journal. They belong to the department of Prentissian:

We wonder whether Jeff. Davis, when he put on the petticoat, called in the aid of cotton to give a voluptuous appearance to his tender bosom.

It is said that Jeff. Davis' excuse for wearing the petticoat is that his wife has often worn the breeches.

Jeff. Davis wore a petticoat, and it is said that he was at the same time in a great bustle.

A Herald's correspondent puts up the total of the capture at Augusta, Georgia, at the substantial figure of one hundred thousand bales of cotton, ten million dollars' worth of ordnance, and forty-five thousand dollars in bullion, with one hundred and eighty-five thousand and dollars captured with Jeff's specific train.

Even Oldom repudiates the assas-

cination of Booth never owned any property, but I do not know if the War Department has published any official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed while all the power of the press has malignantly turned against me. I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice, from Maine to the Rio Grande. If it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension.

It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to restore the civil power of the Government and the political jurisdiction of the Federal courts, but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offence to an enlightened and free people, but when men choose to slander and injure others they can easily invent the fact.

The purpose of the press is to expose the "negro plot" and to give a "right place" to Booth.

Yours truly,

I cannot now recall the set, but I have

spare records how poor Falstaff the prince of cowards and wits, rising from the figure of death stabbed again the dead Percy, and carried the carcass aloft in triumph, to prove his valor, so now when the rebellion is dead in on-land, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor, and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that were never done.

As for myself, I ask no reward, no popularity, but I do want a War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed while all the power of the press has malignantly turned against me. I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice, from Maine to the Rio Grande. If it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension.

It may be thought strange that one

who has no fame but as a soldier should

have been so careful to restore the

civil power of the Government and the

political jurisdiction of the Federal

courts, but it is difficult to discover

in that fact any just cause of offence

to an enlightened and free people,

but when men choose to slander and injure others they can easily invent the fact.

The purpose of the press is to expose

the "negro plot" and to give a "right

place" to Booth.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH L. BEAUMONT,

DEALER IN

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,

And all Goods pertaining to the business of a

Wholesale Grocer,

INCLUDING

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Wines, Liqueurs, and Pure old Rums and

Bourbon Whiskies.

Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

CORNER THIRD AND JACKSON STREETS,

SAINT PAUL.

Opposite Merchant's Hotel.

We will Do It.

In order to make room for the Spring trade, I offer at greatly reduced prices, my entire stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

(The greatest part being of my own manufacture.)

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Cloths and Sackings,

FANCY and PLAIN FLANNELS.

CLOTHES.

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

and a good many other things, which are all

"Marked Down."

The stock of

HATS & CAPS

for the coming spring is already complete, the latest styles can be found.

The Merchant Tailor Department is in good running order.

</div

